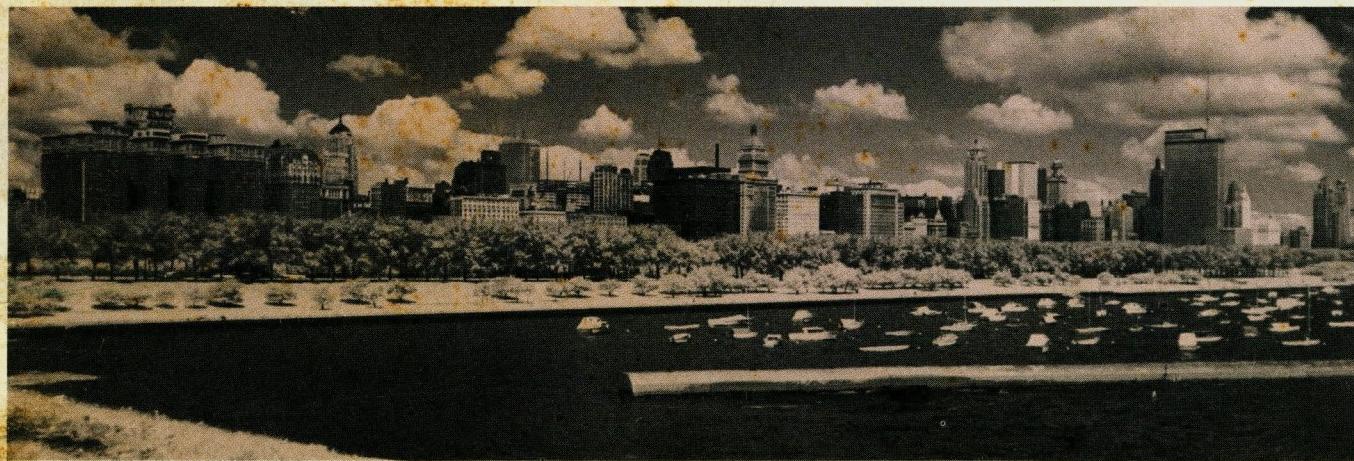


CHICAGO POLICE ANNUAL REPORT 1965

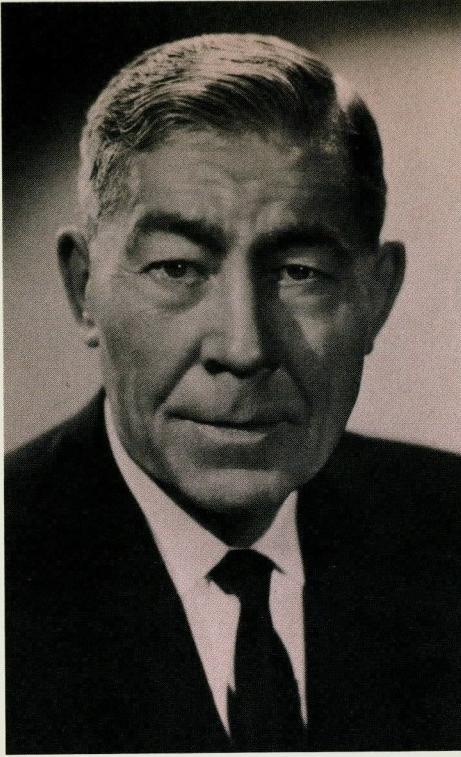


We serve and protect





RICHARD J. DALEY
Mayor of Chicago



O. W. WILSON
Superintendent of Police



JAMES B. CONLISK, JR.
Deputy Superintendent
Bureau of Field Services



PIERCE J. FLEMING
Deputy Superintendent
Bureau of Staff Services



JOHN D. MADL
Deputy Superintendent
Bureau of Inspectional Services

TOP COMMAND: The deputy superintendents directed and supervised the major functions of police operations. Deputy Superintendent Madl, formerly chief of patrol, succeeded the late Joseph E. Morris, who died September 6 after 33 years of service.



OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
CHICAGO

1 July 1966

Dear Mayor Daley:

Submitted herewith is the annual report of the Chicago Police Department for the year 1965. The report outlines the continued improvements which have enabled the Department to provide increased security for the citizens of Chicago.

We are indebted to you, the City Council and other department heads for continued support of our effort to give Chicago the finest police department in the nation.

Sincerely,

O.W. Wilson
Superintendent of Police

Honorable Richard J. Daley
Mayor of Chicago
City Hall
Chicago, Illinois 60602



Franklin M. Kreml
President



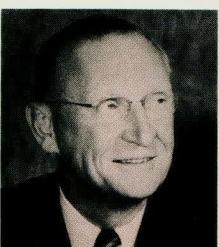
Morgan F. Murphy
Vice-President



Paul W. Goodrich



Theophilus M. Mann



William L. McFetridge

THE POLICE BOARD

The Chicago Police Board was established in 1961 by act of the Illinois Legislature. The five members are appointed by the Mayor and serve without compensation.

During 1965, the Police Board met each month, took appropriate administrative actions as prescribed by law concerning department activities, and in August reviewed the annual 1966 police budget for submission to the Mayor and City Council. The board also conducted hearings in 39 disciplinary cases in which dismissals from the department were recommended.

HIGHLIGHTS/OF 1965

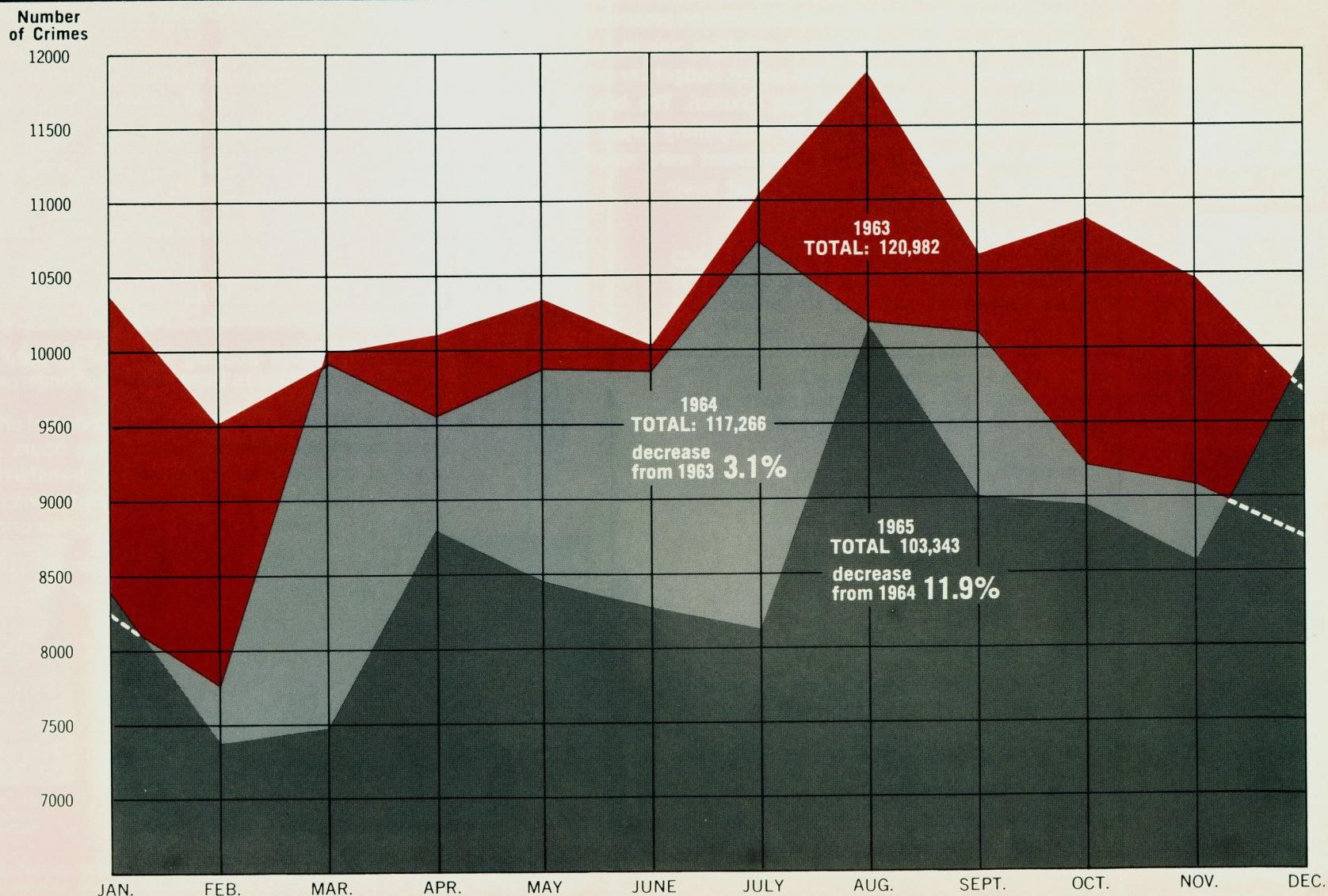
- Reduced major crimes 11.9%. Maintained outstanding clearance rates — Chicago 35.7%, nationwide 24%.
- Retained Chicago's position as safest city in regard to traffic fatalities.
- Enlisted support of 500,000 citizens in Operation Crime-Stop. Received over 90,000 citizen calls resulting in additional 4,500 arrests.
- Established Community Relations Workshops for police-citizen discussions at all 20 outlying districts under direction of full-time coordinator.
- Scheduled over 700 "ride-along" tours in squad cars for civic leaders . . . displayed Exhibit Cruiser to over 617,000 visitors.
- Established federally financed Joint Youth Development Project at 18th District.
- Enabled field officers to get computer-stored "hot desk" information within seconds.
- Reduced arrestee booking time to as little as one hour through facsimile wire transmission of fingerprints.
- Improved utilization of manpower: Reduced officers' average traffic court appearance time to three hours . . . expanded criminal investigation services by transferring "drinking driver" unit personnel to the evidence technician section . . . assigned squadrol officers to patrol as their primary function.
- Increased personnel training enrollment by 14% . . . stressed human relations and Spanish-language training.



MAJOR CRIMES IN CHICAGO

"INDEX" CRIMES INCLUDE:

HOMICIDE, RAPE, SERIOUS ASSAULT, ROBBERY, BURGLARY, THEFT OF \$50 AND OVER, AND AUTO THEFT



WORKING TOGETHER

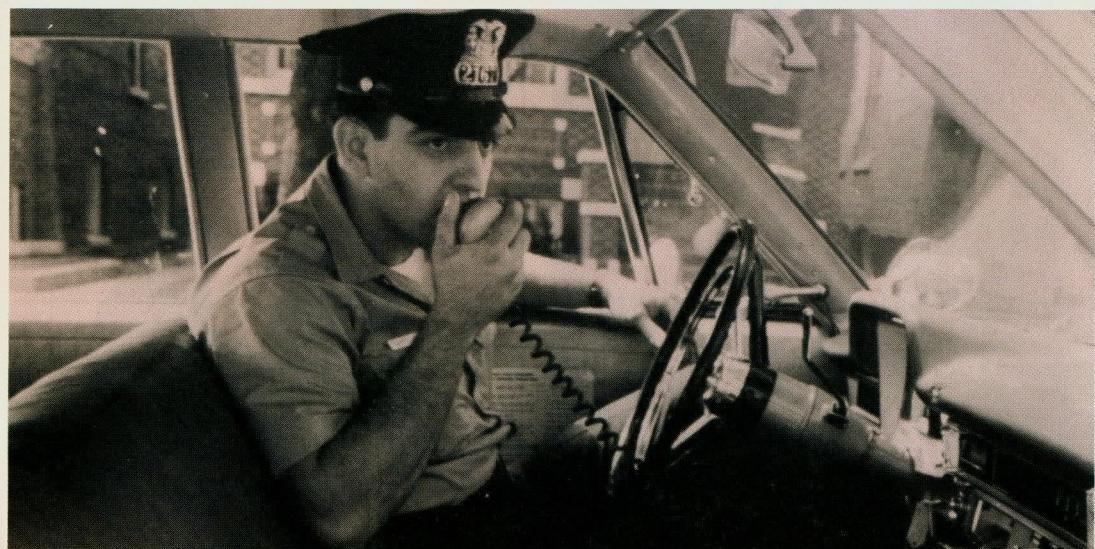
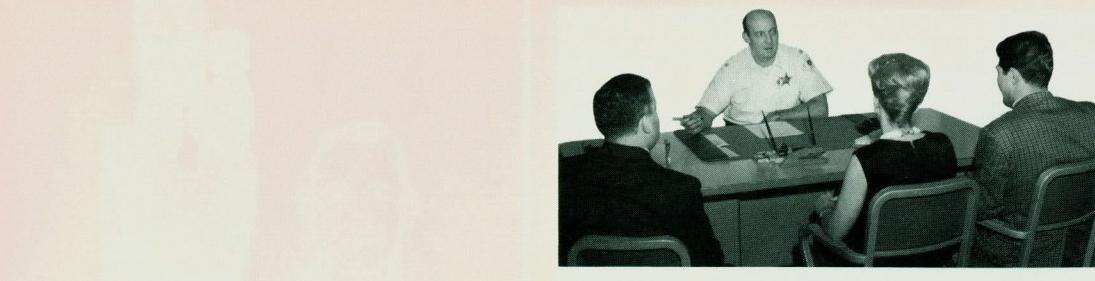
While crime throughout the nation increased, major crimes in Chicago again decreased. Major crimes in Chicago dropped an additional 11.9% in 1965 following a 1964 decrease of 3.1%. Nationwide averages for serious crimes rose 5% in 1965 after a 1964 increase of 13%.

The National Safety Council again named Chicago as the safest among the nation's five largest cities. The 1965 fatality rate was only 2.9 per 10,000 registered vehicles.

As elsewhere in the country, Chicago experienced a disturbing increase in the ratio of crimes committed by youth. Nationwide, the percentage of all serious crimes committed by persons under 25 was 67.5%. In Chicago, the corresponding percentage was 66.7%, an increase from the previous year's percentage of 61.9%.

Citizens played an increasingly significant role in the support of law and order. Civilian participation in Operation Crime-Stop brought tangible results in the decrease of criminal activity. Co-operation of citizen groups helped prevent serious incidents during civil rights demonstrations.

Recognizing the needs of urban law enforcement agencies, the Illinois State Legislature passed key bills dealing with organized crime, gambling, conspiracy, and related matters.

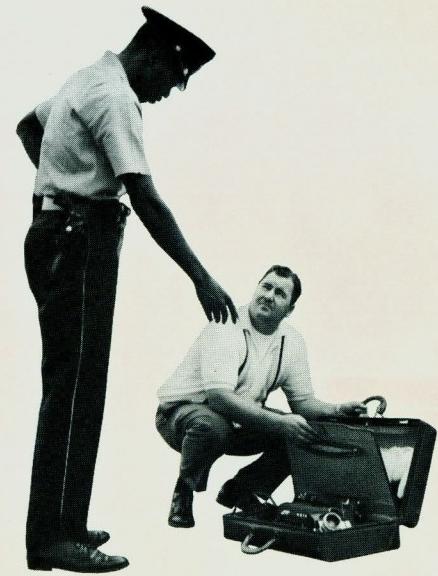




Victims and witnesses identify criminals on microfilm viewers.



Aggressive preventive patrol heads off crime in the making.

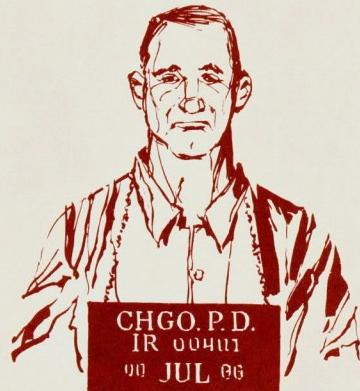


Evidence obtained on the spot is essential to crime detection . . . and conviction.



Evidence obtained on the spot is essential to crime detection . . . and conviction.

INSTANT RESPONSE



Chicago's average
clearance rate

35%



Nationwide average
clearance rate

24%

The relatively high percentage of crimes cleared by Chicago Police was continued in 1965. The average clearance rate for all index crimes was 35.7% as compared to a nationwide average of 24%. The Chicago clearance rate for auto theft increased from 29.6% in 1964 to 33.5% in 1965.

A major factor in this accomplishment was continued aggressive patrol by field units and effective manpower deployment:

Beat patrol cars maintained round-the-clock surveillance on every city block. The number of blocks included in each patrol car beat was periodically adjusted in accordance with computer-determined crime-fighting requirements.

In response to currently emerging crime patterns determined by Detective Division analysis, beat patrol surveillance was supplemented by unmarked district "crime" cars and by Task Force units.

Manpower requirements for special missions were sharply increased from the previous year. Man-hours required for handling of civil rights demonstrations and disorders in the 11th District rose over 800%. Requirements for the handling of parades and other large events and for the safe escort of visiting dignitaries rose almost 200%. Owing to the mobility of field forces, police surveillance in all sections of the city was maintained with undiminished vigor.







Manpower for every need—escort of a distinguished visitor . . . canine patrol in secluded areas . . . marine patrol on Chicago's waterfront . . . traffic control at downtown parade . . . aid to a lost child.

MANPOWER / WHEN NEEDED

Among the improvements in field procedures were the following:

Squadrol officers were assigned to the primary patrol function except when called on specific transport assignments.

Traffic personnel handling tests of suspect drunken drivers were transferred to the Task Force Evidence Technician Section since services include the investigation of crime scenes. One or more evidence technicians are now available for each radio zone on every watch.

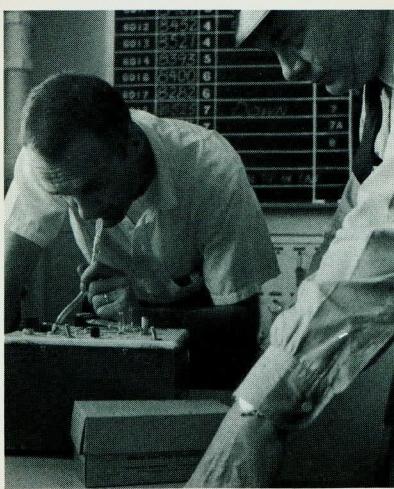
Simplification of court posting procedures enabled supervising court sergeants to more closely observe the presentation of testimony by officers.

Control over violations involving liquor and other licensees was improved through assignment of major investigative responsibilities to district commanders.

To facilitate emergency hospital care of serious or multiple injury cases transported by police personnel, Communications Center dispatchers now give advance notification to hospitals.

Improved procedures for police handling of mentally disturbed persons were developed in cooperation with county and state psychiatric officials.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT FOR SAFETY



Round-the-clock traffic enforcement was the prime factor leading to the naming of Chicago as the nation's safest city: 780,232 citations for hazardous violations were issued, an increase from 747,029 in 1964.

The total number of citations including those for non-hazardous violations was 2,346,342 in 1965 as compared with 1,916,075 in 1964.

To release manpower for street duty, traffic court procedures were streamlined:

Officers' court attendance time was reduced to a maximum of three hours from a previous total of up to eight hours.

Court attendance was eliminated for parking and other violations not personally witnessed by officers.

Data processing of traffic summons books released manpower previously required for manual postings.

Three-wheeler officers assigned to parking meter enforcement were given specific routes to patrol and were placed under closer supervision to assure more comprehensive coverage on all beats.

Special traffic safety training for all personnel operating Department vehicles was stressed. Discussions on traffic safety were included in the Northwestern Traffic Institute course for captains and lieutenants.

Ingredients of traffic safety:
Courtesy, helpfulness and strict enforcement.

FOCUS ON YOUTH

In support of intensified efforts to reduce the number of crimes committed by youths, the Department increased curfew arrests by 25% over 1964. Of the 23,000 curfew arrests made in 1965, over 7% involved serious violations.

Vandalism on public school property rose alarmingly. Costs for window replacement alone exceeded \$800,000. In cooperation with school officials, district commanders called upon over 260,000 neighborhood residents to enlist their aid in reporting suspicious activities.

A new approach to juvenile delinquency became operative at the 18th District on Chicago's Near North Side. Under the federally financed Joint Youth Development Project, Youth Division personnel joined forces at the community level with public and private agencies that included the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, the Cook County Juvenile and Boys Courts and the Illinois Youth Commission. It became possible to greatly increase the number of referrals to community agencies, and the total number of offenders processed was reduced by more than 15%.

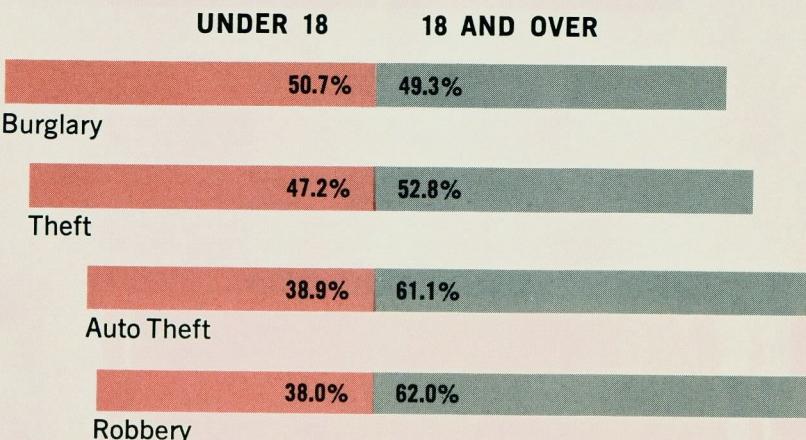
In a notable innovation, special procedures were authorized for the 18th District that permit referral of non-felony male arrestees of ages 17 through 18 to appropriate community services.



Arsenal of juvenile crime.



Major target!



Over 45% of persons arrested for these major crimes were under 18 years of age.



OPERATION CRIME-STOP

"Lend us your eyes and ears"

Over 4,500 of the arrests made in 1965 by Chicago Police during 1965 were the direct result of active citizen cooperation. In 1964, every citizen of Chicago was urged to join in Operation Crime-Stop by promptly telephoning PO 5-1313 to report "anything suspicious." In appeals that appeared in the newspapers and over television and radio, the citizen was told the PO 5-1313 call was free and could be made anonymously. As a result:

Leadership of over 150 civic, business, governmental and labor organizations actively participated in the campaign by enlisting the support of their members or employees.

Over 500,000 people had received Operation Crime-Stop wallet cards and pledged themselves to promptly call PO 5-1313 when they witnessed a crime or suspected that a crime had been or was about to be committed.

Over 90,000 of the emergency calls received at the Communications Center were from "Crime-Stoppers."

The Department asked citizens merely to alert police by phone and not endanger their own lives. Even so, a surprising number served "beyond the call of duty" by rescuing victims of assaults, pursuing criminals and actually apprehending them. For these acts of heroism, 36 citizens received Awards of Appreciation from the Superintendent.



TV & RADIO • NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS • POST OFFICE • HOSPITALS • BANKS
 LAUNDRIES & DRY CLEANERS • DAIRIES • NEWSPAPERS • MANUFACTURERS
 PUBLIC UTILITIES • BUILDING SERVICE UNIONS • CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE • BOY SCOUTS
 PARCEL DELIVERIES • FIFTH ARMY • MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES • CURRENCY EXCHANGES

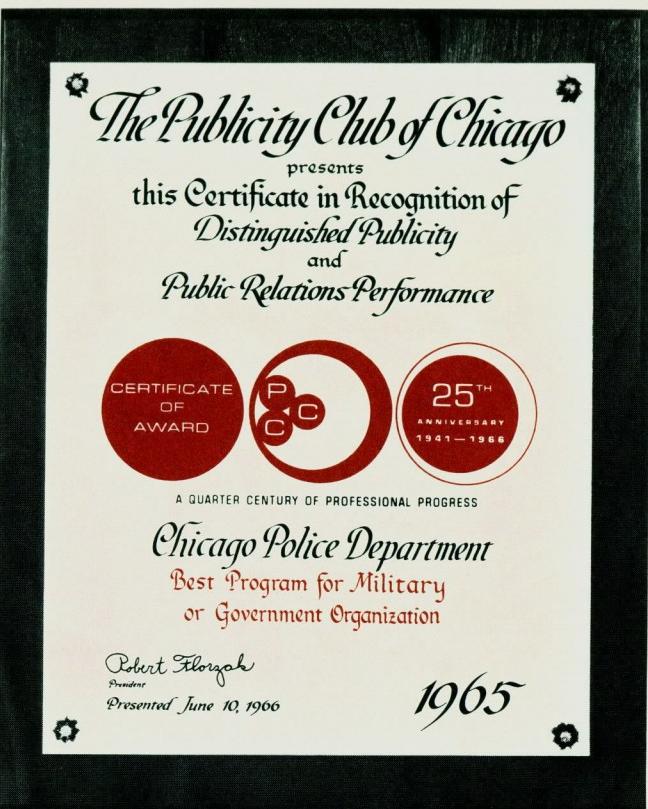
People of many organizations are pledged to support Operation Crime-Stop.



Two scouts take the pledge ...

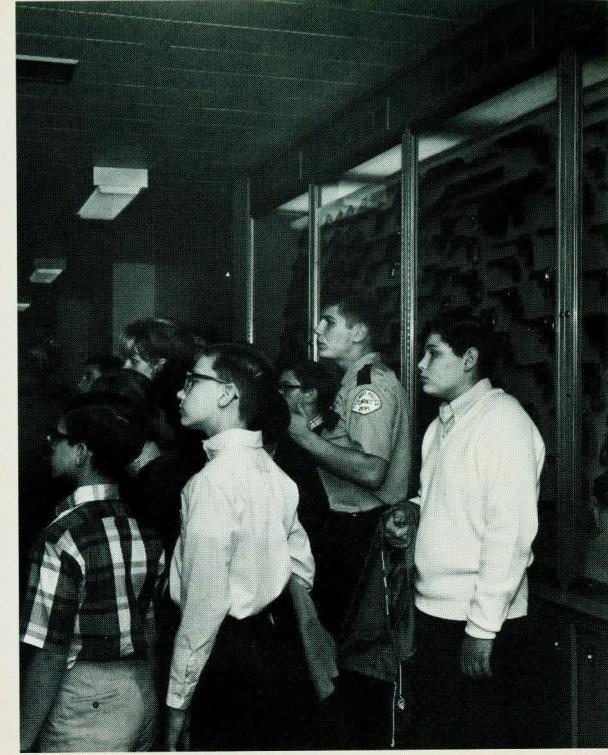


... and a youthful Crime-Stopper wins Citizen's Award.





Privately donated Exhibit Cruiser makes first year's circuit of Chicago neighborhoods.



Headquarters tour group visits Crime Laboratory.





Citizen "ride-along" is observer on beat patrol.



"Officer Friendly" meets younger citizens.

DIALOGUE... AN IMPORTANT INGREDIENT

In 1965, Chicago Police, as well as police across the nation, were faced with sensitive problems of human relations. The police were often forced to arrest demonstrators for blocking traffic and for disorderly conduct.

Trouble occurred in late summer with a weekend of demonstrations on the city's West Side, but the disturbances ended as abruptly as they had begun. The flare-up resulted in only a few minor injuries, very little property damage, and few arrests.

Early in the year, all personnel were counseled to maintain a professional attitude of impartiality and of restraint during racial incidents, and the pairing off of more beat officers in white-and-Negro teams was urged.

A new human relations training course was given to Task Force members. Top-level personnel attended seminars conducted by the Department and by the National Council of Christians and Jews. Spanish-language instruction was stressed.

The Community Relations Workshop program was placed under the direction of a full-time coordinator. All 20 outlying districts now have workshops in which police personnel meet once a month with community leaders to solve neighborhood problems. Launched midyear were publication of the Community Workshop Reporter and development of the Officer Friendly program at schools.

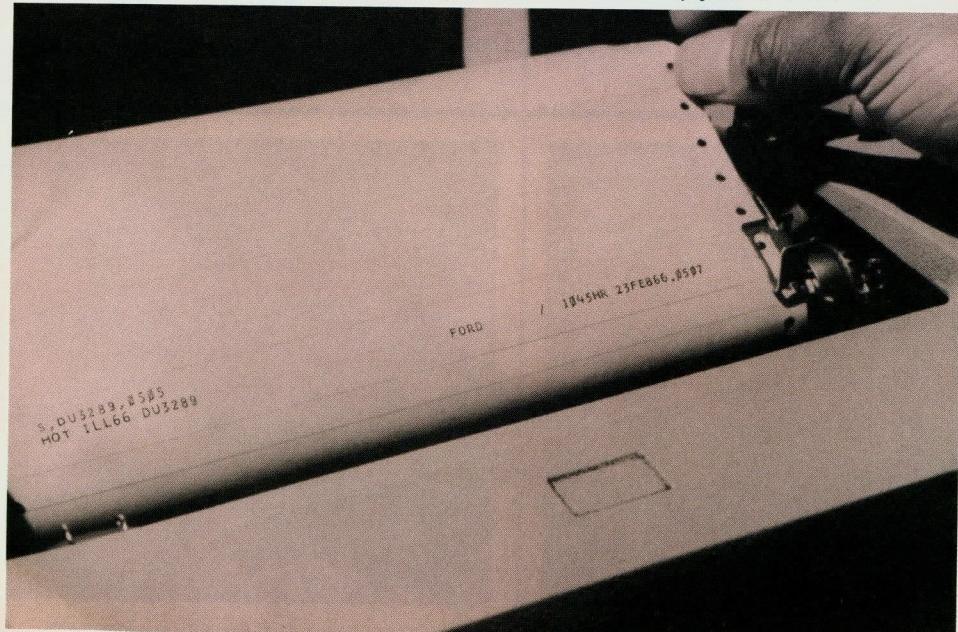
The Chicago Police Exhibit Cruiser was displayed to 617,000 visitors during its first year's circuit of city and outlying locations, which included 45 neighborhood locations and six public expositions.

During the first full year of the "ride-along" program, over 700 leaders of government, business, religious and other professional organizations rode with officers in police vehicles to gain firsthand knowledge of Department operations and problems.



Inquiry station on which dispatcher types his request for information.

Below: Computer automatically types "Hot" or "Clear" reply on the next line.



EFFECTIVE SUPPORT

A field officer can now radio his Communications Center dispatcher for "hot desk" information and get a reply in about 15 seconds. Hot desk files on stolen vehicles and wanted persons were placed in the computer's magnetic storage unit during 1965:

Stolen-vehicle records including state and city license numbers, serial numbers and vehicle descriptions, and detailed data such as serial numbers of stolen automobile parts and license plates.

Name records including information on traffic and non-traffic warrants, stop orders, drivers' license suspensions and revocations, and persons reported as missing.

Other innovations that upgraded services to field personnel by staff units:

Mobile relays were installed, enabling radio messages to the dispatcher to be heard by all cars on the same zone frequency. Equipment to reduce feedback of street noises on incoming messages was also introduced.

In its first full year of operation, electronic transmission of fingerprints between districts and Headquarters reduced the time for booking of arrestees about 75%.

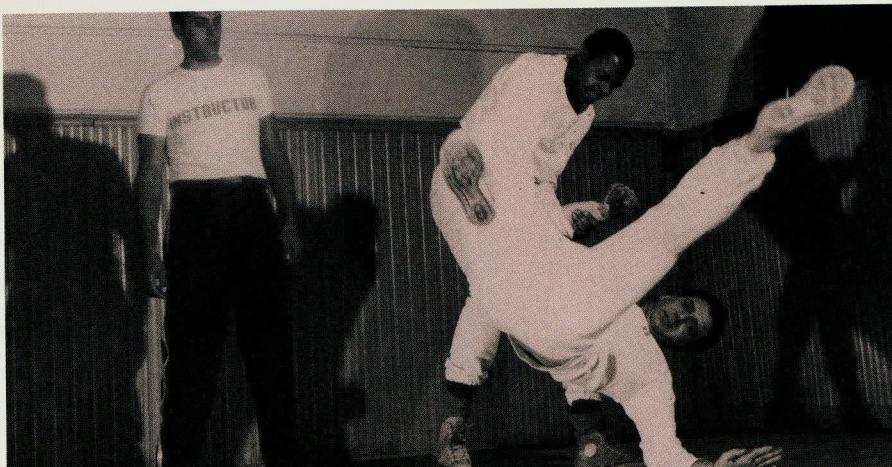
To aid victims and witnesses, color pictures of robbery and sex criminals are provided for "show-ups" on microfilm viewers.

Demountable squad bodies were introduced to permit re-use of the same body when cab and chassis must be replaced. Sectional design of the body permits economical replacement in event of damage. Access and interior headroom were improved.

Squad cars patrolling the expressways were equipped with public address systems to help officers clear traffic at accident scenes.



First step toward a career of public service.



Training for physical fitness.



In-service training is followed by on-the-job guidance of experienced officer.



Training at every level: Conference for top command.



PROFESSIONALISM . . . A MUST

Training programs continued to expand in the number of personnel participating and the diversity of subjects presented. The number of trainees increased from 5,284 in 1964 to 6,085 in 1965.

Innovations during the year included:

A 42-hour course for sergeants who conduct roll-call training sessions.

An extension course on the problems of narcotics.

A lecture series to familiarize command personnel with present and potential Chicago Police Department uses of the computer.

New publications including a bulletin titled "Police and the Civil Rights Act," and a guide book for crossing guards.

Among the special services made available to personnel were:

Expansion of voluntary medical examinations to include X-ray examinations for tuberculosis.

Active promotion of employment service for retired members.

Intradepartmental events including basketball and softball tournaments, and a pistol match in which 1520 members participated.

The Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity cited the Department for excellent training and supervision of work trainees, as demonstrated by a low drop-out rate and the sizable number of trainees subsequently obtaining permanent jobs.



ADVANCEMENT TO LEADERSHIP



Exempt rank: Swearing-in of a new district commander.



Families join in at ceremonies for newly sworn patrolmen.



Taking the oath.

The number of promotions rose to a total of 280 from a 1964 total of 253. The 1965 promotions included:

- ★ 68 patrolmen became detectives.
21 patrolmen became youth officers.
18 patrolmen became dispatchers.
2 patrolmen became laboratory technicians.
2 patrolmen became fingerprint technicians.
1 detective became a youth officer.

- ★ 88 patrolmen became sergeants.

- ★ 59 sergeants became lieutenants.

- ★ 14 lieutenants became captains.

- ★ 3 captains became district commanders.

- ★ 1 district commander became an assistant deputy superintendent.

- ★ 1 Task Force commander became a deputy chief of patrol.

- ★ 1 deputy chief of patrol became chief of patrol.

- ★ 1 chief of patrol became a deputy superintendent.

AWARDS



Posthumous Award of Valor: Widow of Sgt. Charles E. Eichhorst and children.



Deputy Superintendent James B. Conlisk and Task Force Commander Robert Lynskey congratulate Ptlmn. McCauslin and Scanlan on receiving Awards of Valor.

On May 12, the accomplishments of officers and citizens were dramatized anew at the Fourth Annual Police Recognition Ceremony, held in Arie Crown Theatre at McCormick Place. Top honors went to Det. Howard A. Spooner, who had received the City's 1964 Lambert Tree Medal for exceptional bravery.

1965 awards, scheduled for recognition at the 1966 ceremony, were:

Carter H. Harrison Medal, highest award of the City of Chicago, presented to Det. Emmett F. Ebert for exceptional bravery.

Police Medal, highest commendation of the Department, presented to Det. Emmett F. Ebert.

Award of Valor, the Department's second highest commendation, presented to Ptlmn. Leonard E. DaVanon, Det. Emmett F. Ebert, Sgt. Charles E. Eichhorst (posthumously), Det. Harry J. Lance, Ptlmn. Arthur W. McCauslin, Det. John J. McCleod, Ptlmn. Andrew R. Palumbo and Ptlmn. Daniel T. Scanlan, Jr.

Department Commendation presented to 239 members, and Honorable Mention to 5,845 members.

Chicago Tribune Hero Award presented to Sgt. Charles E. Eichhorst (posthumously), Ptlmn. William Wagner and Ptlmn. Roy Weining.

Traffic Award of the Month, presented to 13 officers by the Citizens Traffic Safety Board for the solution of serious crimes as the result of traffic arrests.

Citizen's Award of Appreciation presented by the Department to 36 Chicagoans who distinguished themselves by aiding police in the prevention of crime or in the apprehension of law breakers.



1965 BUDGET

93.5%
PERSONNEL

6.5%
OTHER EXPENSES



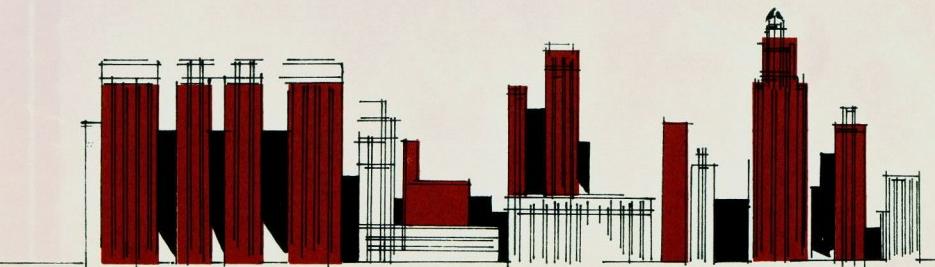
How the police budget was allocated—93.5% for salaries; 6.5% for all other expenses.

THE COST OF CITIZEN SAFETY

The 1965 budget of \$91,379,000 provided a scant \$17,000 increase over 1964. However, the portion allocated for salaries in excess of \$85,000,000 increased from 93.3% to 93.5%. The \$1,250,000 budgeted for vehicles was again the largest non-personal expense.

The reduction of non-personal expenditures for the fifth consecutive year allowed the Department to maintain the existing equipment, and to provide for a few new purchases.

The Department continued a program, begun in 1964, of increasing the efficiency and expanding the uses of both manpower and equipment.



LOOKING FORWARD



FORECAST FOR 1966

What lies ahead in 1966 for the Chicago Police? Here are some of the projects slated for development:

- Install potassium bromide press and infra-red beam condenser in Crime Laboratory.
- Inaugurate teletype service to 48 separate state police agencies in Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETS).
- Procure and place into service 70 new Handi-Talkies.
- Evaluate portable police transistor radio for potential use by patrol and other field personnel.
- Replace present facsimile transmission equipment with newer and faster transmitters and receivers.
- Install two generators to supply power for communications in emergencies.
- Install air conditioning equipment in four additional prisoner-transport vans.
- Develop new cadet uniform suitable for outside wear.
- Establish Joint Youth Development Projects at four additional districts.
- Develop a Juvenile Field Interview Report for use by youth officers and Commission on Youth Welfare.
- Develop simplified procedures for processing of minor, quasi-criminal offenders such as habitual, indigent drunks.
- Complete study to determine feasibility of extending use of Notices to Appear in lieu of arrest warrants for certain categories of minor offenses.
- Revise procedures for investigation and disposition of traffic accidents involving Department personnel.
- Begin roll call sound-slide presentations and install equipment in districts and units.

CHICAGO POLICE

We serve and protect



Photos by the Department's Graphic Arts Section; also, staff photographers of Chicago's Sun Times and Al Howard. Prepared by the Department's Public Information Division.